

MUST FIGHT AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASES

Venereal diseases have been the greatest cause of disability in the Army.

The service has lost more days from men due to venereal disease than from any other cause.

From the time the United States entered the war in April, 1917, to September, 1918, such loss represented 2,295,000 days of service.

Statistics from the office of the Surgeon General of the Army show that approximately five-sixths of this burden was brought into the Army from civilian life, and that only one-sixth was contracted after enlistment.

Therefore, the great problem is to bring the sources of venereal infection among the civilian population under control. This is a matter of tremendous importance from the standpoint of the reconstruction period to come. It involves the industrial efficiency of the nation.

Short, decisive methods of attack must be used.

Much depends on the advertising policy of newspapers, magazines, and other media.

Dangers of Venereal Disease

Venereal disease is now recognized as one of the most serious known to medical science. Syphilis kills many thousands each year and sends scores of its victims to insane asylums. Persons who say that gonorrhea is no worse than an ordinary cold do not know that a large percentage of blindness and of the operations on the sex organs of women is due to gonorrheal infection. Certain forms of kidney trouble, stricture with all its attendant pain, gonorrheal rheumatism, and sterility follow in its wake.

The reason for such serious after-effects of venereal disease is improper treatment. The individual either attempts to treat himself with patent remedies or is unlucky enough to get into the hands of a quack.

Quack Advertising

Investigations covering many years show that the vast majority of advertisements carried by doctors in newspapers and magazines are those of quacks, who are unscrupulous in their statements and methods.

One reason for this has been the willingness of such publications to allow the quack to use their columns for his fraudulent and misleading claims.

Until medical advertising is purged of quackery, the advertising departments of newspapers and magazines cannot expect it to have any standing. Not only that, but the advertising tone and value of the publication that caters to quackery are lowered.

The quack preys on the ignorant and the ashamed, and is far more interested in the pocketbook of the patient than in his or her health. Symptoms or simple infections of little consequence often are diagnosed as venereal disease or serious sexual trouble.

Syphilis and gonorrhea, when not mentioned specifically in quack advertising, frequently are masqueraded under such terms as "blood disorders," "falling hair," "private diseases of men and women," "nervous debility," etc. It is a rare individual in whom the quack cannot find some disorder that demands immediate treatment under his own special methods.

The quack doctor is dangerous—not because he advertises, but because of the methods he uses in his advertising and in dealing with the patients who come to him for treatment.

Army and Navy Warn Men

"Do not be caught by advertising doctors—quacks—who try to get your money by promising to cure you quickly," said the instructions of the

Surgeon General of the Army to soldiers, under date of September 15, 1917.

Both the Army and the Navy have recognized the part quackery plays in the continued existence and spread of venereal disease. Also they have declared that attempted self-treatment of venereal infection by the use of patent nostrums advertised in newspapers and magazines is dangerous.

"Do not, under any conditions, rely on the 'blood medicines' that promise to eradicate syphilis. If you have gonorrhea, do not use a patent medicine or some 'sure shot' that may stop discharges, but will not cure you." (Instructions from the Surgeon General of the Army to Soldiers, September 15, 1917, in publication entitled "The Venereal Diseases.")

"Self-treatment of venereal disease is not permitted in the Navy. All cases must be treated under the direction of a medical officer. No other method of dealing with venereal diseases could be tolerated." (Official Statement of Surgeon General W. C. Braisted of the Navy.)

Patent Medicines Ineffective

The use of simple or patent remedies may perhaps cause the symptoms of venereal disease to disappear, but to cover up a disease is not to cure it.

Unless properly treated, syphilis may lurk in the body for years and then break out again, causing all manner of physical disability. Gonorrhea has the same lurking tendency. Without a complete cure, it may appear years later, or even without warning, infect some innocent person and subject him, or more probably her, to life-long invalidism. Persons who treat themselves for venereal disease, or rely on quack doctors, can never feel sure that they are cured. The greatest danger is that many of them consider themselves free of the infection when in reality the disease still lurks in the system. Consequently they continue to be a menace to the community.

Maintain National Efficiency

The needs of the nation demand that sick men and women be made well quickly and with certainty.

Venereal infection among the civilian population must be controlled to maintain maximum efficiency.

It cannot be controlled except by scientific diagnosis and medical treatment of each case under a competent physician or venereal clinic.

The United States Public Health Service, in co-operation with the Surgeon General of the Army and Navy, asks your support and assistance in accordance with the accompanying letter.

RUPERT BLUE,

Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

PAT SCORES AGAIN

British papers are fond of printing jokes in which representatives of all the divisions of the United Kingdom—and sometimes a man from Wales—bear a part. Needless to say, the Irishman rarely comes off second best, whenever quickness of wit is required.

Pat was serving in the army, and his two companions happened to be an Englishman and a Scotsman. These two gave their Irish friend a lively time with their jokes and teasing.

One day Pat was called away, and left his coat hanging on a nail. The Englishman and the Scotsman, seeing some white paint near, seized the opportunity of painting a donkey's head on the back of Pat's coat.

The Irishman soon returned, and looking first at his coat and then fixing his eye on his friends, said slowly, "Begorra, and which one of you two has been wipin' your face on my coat?"

CURRENT FUEL ADMINISTRATION NOTES

To Local Committees:

It would appear that the activities of the Fuel Administration are to continue, with supervision over coal distribution and regulation of prices as heretofore. This policy is adopted in order to prevent demoralization during this winter and to protect the consumer against unreasonable, excessive and unfair practices, that might ensue with all regulation removed. With the melting of the snows in March, however, I take it that the organization will disband and permit the coal trade, wholesale and retail, to readjust itself to changed conditions, at a season when the household consumer will not feel the immediate effects, and at a time when no advantage could be taken of weather conditions and transportation difficulties. You will therefore be expected to attend to your duties until notified that your obligations have ceased, and this preparation for peace, this precarious period of transition calls for the best and most thoughtful efforts of every American.

Dr. Garfield Will Continue

For your information, although Dr. Garfield proffered his resignation, which was accepted, the same will not be effective until the obligations of the Fuel Administration to the public are ended, and every member of our organization is expected to stay on the job until released.

No Anthracite Available

Production of Pennsylvania anthracite is not keeping up to the requirements and is less than a year ago at this time. Many miners were in the service and the influenza has been so prevalent for two months that hundreds have been unable to work. There is no likelihood therefore of any change being made this winter in the Anthracite zone limits and your people should be so informed.

State Fuel Administrators Control Coke Distribution

Distribution of coke in each State has been placed under the direct control of each State Fuel Administrator, according to an announcement made today by the United States Fuel Administration. Authority to use coke to supply the needs of domestic consumers so far as is deemed necessary has been vested in State Fuel Administrators.

Zone Limitations

As far as we are advised, there will be no change in the zone limits now established until the control of fuel distribution by the Government is at an end. There could be no re-arrangement made to affect one district without throwing out the entire system. Your people should, therefore, be informed that they must secure their supply from sources announced early in the year.

Should Arrange for Coal Supply Now

All retail dealers, hospitals, schools, public utilities and government agencies, federal and municipal, are expected to arrange for their own bituminous coal supplies as promptly as possible, according to announcement made today by the U. S. Fuel Administration. Unless the winter supplies of such institutions either are in stock or are assured, however, the Fuel Administration, upon request, will obtain adequate fuel for domestic consumers and other users of the classes named, the sufficiency of whose supply directly concerns the public health and well being.

WALLACE CROSSLEY,
Federal Fuel Administration for Mo.,
Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 14, 1918.

A FIRST REQUISITE

One of the most urgent problems demanding attention at the present moment is the adjustment between capital and labor. It is a problem which is calling for solution in practically every civilized country, and every civilized nation will solve it, in detail, in its own particular way. In these circumstances it is particularly welcome to find, amongst those who will undoubtedly take a lead in its solution, a declaration to rush into detailed programs, and a determination not to fall into the trap of envisaging the "complete millennial state." These persons realize that progress is in itself "a lamp unto the feet," and that it always casts its light at least one step ahead.

The great demand is to discover the first requisite and, this once admitted and established, to make advance from that point. It is just these considerations which render the recent courageous statement by Lord Robert Cecil on the subject especially welcome. Lord Robert has sought for and has found the great first requisite, which he describes as "the union of classes." And he goes on to enlarge upon that text by pointing out the undeniable fact that no nation can afford to sacrifice any one class without loss to the community as a whole. Lord Robert, however, does not leave the matter here. Given that dominating demand of good will, he goes on to outline a broad constructive theory, and declares that, in his opinion, the best hope in the solution of the labor problem is to "follow the analogy of the land question." He points out how the land question has been solved, again and again, by making the population owners, or part owners, of the land, and he would apply this theory to all industries. He does not, for a moment, take refuge in such a half-measure as divisional profits, which he dismisses as but one stage in the right direction. "If the worker is to be really part owner," he says, "he must have a share not only of the profits, but in the property and management. At the same time," he adds, "the capitalist is entitled to his share, too, and to deny this would be an approach toward Bolshevism."

Lord Robert's opinion, of course, opens a vast field for discussion. What makes his proposal so distinctly valuable at this time is that it insists upon the dispensable requisite of good will, and indicates the desirability of having a constructive policy, in some measure already tested, a policy which does not embrace merely this class or that class, but all classes.—Christian Science Monitor.

EXTENSION SERVICE PUT ON WAR BASIS

When it became essential to organize the agricultural forces of the United States on a war basis and to instruct both city and country people how best to increase, utilize, and conserve the limited food supply, it was immediately recognized that the co-operative extension system, with its combination of Federal and State administrative officers and specialists with county agents, farm bureaus, and other local organizations, provided a very effective means for nation-wide dissemination of the needed facts, as well as for practical demonstrations of the measures required to increase agricultural production and to secure the most economical utilization of the products of the farms.

The war found American agriculture prepared with an extension organization well begun, and immediate steps were taken to put the extension service on a war basis. On April 1, 1917, the extension workers in the United States numbered 2,149, of which 1,461 were county agents, 545 home demonstration agents, and 143 club workers. On July 1, 1918, the total number had increased to 6,216, including 3,001 in county agent work, 2,034 in home demonstration work, and 1,181 boys' and girls' club workers.

County Agent Work in South

An important part of the food production campaign was to increase livestock production. In this, as in the other work of the campaign, all of the divisions of the extension service have taken a prominent part. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, county agents in the fifteen Southern States conducted feeding demonstrations with 18,598 beef cattle. Through their efforts 58,007 beef cattle were brought into the territory for feeding purposes. They conducted 30,041 demonstrations in the feeding and management of swine, assisted in building 2,256 dipping vats which were needed in the eradication of the cattle fever tick and which played an important part in making this year a record in stamping out the parasite in Southern States. Through the efforts of the county agents in the South 5,517 silos were built. They instructed 56,031 farmers in the better care of farm manure, thus preventing a waste of a valuable source of soil fertility. By co-operating with county agents in the drought-stricken areas of Texas the Southern county agents assisted in transporting 300,000 head of cattle from sections in the Southeastern States where feed and pasture were plentiful.

The boys' club workers in the Southern States organized 2,968 calf clubs, 31,375 pig clubs, and 11,633 poultry clubs. Through these clubs the future farmers of the South are being taught the best methods of a well-balanced system of farming.

County Agent Work in North and West

The county agents in the 33 Northern and Western States supervised demonstrations with 149,820 head of

live stock. Realizing the importance of conserving succulent feed, especially for dairy cows, the county agents in several States carried on definite campaigns to encourage farmers to build silos, which resulted in 7,245 silos being erected. Silo building campaigns were carried on most intensively by the county agents in Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Pennsylvania. Reports received from county agents indicated that nearly a third of a million acres of silage corn was grown last year at their suggestion in the Northern and Western States.

The production of more and better live stock with less expensive feed and greater profit to the producers has received considerable attention in nearly all counties. During 1917 the agents in the Northern and Western States assisted in the organization of 109 live-stock breeders' associations to encourage the use of better sires, and 182 cow-testing associations to eliminate unprofitable cows and bring about more economical feeding. Through these associations and those organized with the assistance of agents in previous years, 127,835 cows were under test, resulting in at least 8,724 cows being discarded as unprofitable. Primarily through these organizations 10,886 farmers were induced to adopt balanced rations for their herds, and the following number of head or registered stock were secured at suggestion of agents: Bulls, 3,285; cows, 4,836; rams, 1,469; and boars, 2,974. The agent also brought about the transfer to other herds of 3,370 valuable registered sires by means of information given to individual farmers or through exchange lists published by the farm bureau.

In order to increase the production of live stock in the Northern and Western States to meet the war needs, farmers were encouraged by personal conferences, at meetings, and through circular letters and newspaper articles to raise more live stock, resulting in more than 40,000 additional head of cattle, more than 100,000 additional hogs, and 148,211 sheep being raised or placed on farms. In some States a special effort was made to save calves from being slaughtered for veal, resulting in 10,499 additional calves being raised. This work was carried on most extensively in Wisconsin, from which 2,459 head of calves from high grade or registered stock were shipped for breeding stock to Missouri, Wyoming, and other Western and Southern States, due to this campaign.

Aid in Control of Diseases

The control of live stock diseases was considered fully as important as growing more live stock, and the agents in the Northern and Western States were instrumental in having 36,392 animals, principally cows, tested for tuberculosis; 197,508 animals were vaccinated for blackleg, and 235,866 hogs were vaccinated for cholera by farmers or veterinarians at the suggestion of agents, or by agents, for the purpose of demonstrating methods.

There are 1,664 counties in the 33 Northern and Western States, and of these 1,102 counties, or 69 per cent

of the entire number, had regularly organized club work during the year. There were 4,376 members of poultry clubs, who managed 29,541 fowls, hatched 106,358 chicks, and produced 35,370 dozen eggs. The pig clubs had a membership of 7,392 boys and girls, who managed 10,583 animals, producing 1,797,196 pounds of pork.

DIAGNOSIS OF THE "FLU"

The following graphic description of influenza symptoms was written by Will R. Jones, of Little Rock, to Henry Patterson, Sr., of Searcy:

"If you haven't had the flu, you can tell it by my symptoms. It creeps upon you like prohibition did in Kansas. First you have a chill, and your teeth make more racket than a tin Lizzie. Your back gets so cold it would make a cake of ice sweat, and you have fever at the same time. You take your temperature with a bar of cold iron; you hold it in your mouth and if it gets red hot you have only 300 degrees of fever, but if it gets white hot you have 500 degrees and had better take something. You sneeze 60 times in a minute. When you sneeze your head leaves your shoulders about four feet, your neck stretches like rubber; it's the rebound that hurts. Your back hurts you some, too. If you happen to sleep, you dream that the butcher is removing your backbone with a dull cleaver. Every time you get a long breath, it feels like you had swallowed a handful of fish-hooks. And your eyeballs and lids are so sore you don't bat them at all; just grease them to keep them from drying up. Your ears are there just for ornaments; you can't hear anything. Your nose gets scared, it runs all day. You only take 15 kinds of medicine—a dose just every four minutes. Of course, I may have had just a slight case of it."

COLDS INTERFERE WITH BUSINESS

Dr. King's New Discovery
relieves them and keep
you going on the job

Fifty continuous years of almost unflinching checking and relieving coughs, colds and kindred sufferings is the proud achievement of Dr. King's New Discovery.

Grandparents, fathers, mothers, the kiddies—all have used and are using it as the safest, surest, most pleasant-to-take remedy they know of.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Keep Bowels On Schedule

Late, retarded functioning through the whole day's duties out of gear. Keep the system cleansed, the appetite lively, the stomach staunch with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Mild and tonic in action. Sold everywhere.

What to Buy

In making up your lists, please remember that nothing would be more acceptable, or hardly more appropriate, for a highly prized

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

for anyone, be they young or old, male or female, relative or friend, than a bottle of high-grade

PERFUMERY

such as is sold in first-class drug stores.

We have the largest and finest assortment of perfumery, from good to the best, to be found in Farmington. Practically a complete line of the best of Domestic and Imported Perfumes, in bottles of sizes to fit any purse.

Call and see them.

They will surely please you.

E. M. LAAKMAN
DRUGGIST